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Dan Smoot Report

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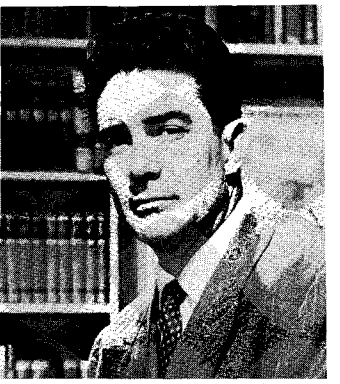

DAN SMOOT

ADA, MORALITY, SECURITY

Americans For Democratic Action was founded January 3-9, 1947, at a meeting in Washington, D. C.[1]

In 1960, when Lyndon B. Johnson announced his candidacy for President, he said of the ADA:

"I would expect them to be against me. As a matter of fact, I would not feel very comfortable if I had their support."[2]

In 1964, President Lyndon B. Johnson sent a message to the 17th Annual ADA Convention, saying:

"Your cause has been the cause of liberal democracy . . . . You have . . . endured to see many of your ideas become policies, your policies become programs, and your programs become laws . . . .

"I ask you to do for me what you have done for so many of our past leaders—to use your imagination and intellect, your persuasion and power, your work and will, to help pass the great and crucial programs we now have before Congress . . . .

"These programs are your programs."[2]

In those four years, Americans For Democratic Action had not changed; neither had Lyndon B. Johnson. President Kennedy had given ADA members powerful influence in the United States government. President Johnson, master of political expediency, was shrewd enough to utilize the power structure he inherited. Here are a few ADA members whom President Kennedy brought into his administration, and who remain in influential positions under Johnson:

Eugenie Anderson—Ambassador to Bulgaria; Chester Bowles—Ambassador to India; Philip H. Coombs—Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs; Archibald Cox—Solicitor General of the United States; Thomas K. Finletter—Permanent Representative to NATO; Orville L. Freeman—Secretary of Agriculture; W. Averell Harriman—Under Secretary of State; James Loeb, Jr.—Ambassador to Guinea; Howard Morgan—Member of Federal Power

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Commission; Charles S. Murphy—Under Secretary of Agriculture; Wilbur Nestigen—Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare; Robert C. Weaver—Administrator, Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency; G. Mennen Williams—Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs; Harris L. Wofford—Special Assistant to the President.[1, 3]

All of this helps to explain why President Johnson selected Senator Hubert H. Humphrey as running mate this year. Humphrey (a member of the Council on Foreign Relations) was a founder of the ADA and served as vice chairman of the ADA executive committee for 17 years — until he was nominated for Vice President.[4]

Though it is estimated that about 40 key posts in government are presently held by ADA men, there is no complete record of them. The ADA (national headquarters at 1341 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.) has about 50,000 members; and their spokesmen boast an influence "far out of proportion to their numbers"; but the ADA keeps its membership lists secret.[4] At the same time, ADA berates organizations like the John Birch Society as "secret" and "conspiratorial," because membership lists are not publicized.

This curious inner contradiction, or double standard, is typical of the ADA. The ADA was created (according to Francis Biddle, an ADA founder who had been Franklin D. Roosevelt's Attorney General) "to split from the liberal movement in America those elements of communism and fellow travelers which . . . did great harm to the liberal movement."[5] A recent ADA manifesto says:

"We believe that the most serious communist threat to our internal security lies in espionage and sabotage, and that the Communist Party is a conspiracy toward that end."[2]

Yet, ADA demands abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, which investigate the communist conspiracy. ADA demands outright repeal of the Smith Act, the Internal Security Act of 1950, and the Communist Control Act of 1954.[2, 4]

It demands abolition of the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations and urges that all federal employees removed as loyalty or security risks during the Eisenhower and Truman administrations be given a chance to re-enter government service.[2, 4] In December, 1961, Walter Reuther (an ADA founder and official) urged Robert F. Kennedy to place "radical rightists" (that is, anti-communist conservatives) on the Attorney General's subversive list.[6]

In explaining its aim to abolish all laws and congressional activities intended to expose or control the communist conspiracy, the ADA says such laws and activities "limit the right to free speech" and "free political expression."[2] Yet, the Reuther memorandum to Robert F. Kennedy in December, 1961, urged use of the Federal Communications Commission, the Internal Revenue Service, and any other available means to banish the "political expression" of anti-communist conservatives from broadcasting and to deny them other outlets for their ideas.[6]

Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., a founder and current co-chairman of ADA, says that ADA members are not socialists, because, he claims, "we believe in free enterprise . . . . we don't believe in government ownership of the means of production."[4]

In proposals which the ADA submitted as "guidelines for a liberal platform" to the Platform Committee of the Democrat National Convention in 1964, the ADA urged "establishment of regional resources development agencies, employing the proven and successful TVA concept."[2] The "TVA concept" is socialism by Mr. Rauh's own definition of the term: it is "government ownership of the means of production."

Though the ADA claims to believe in "free enterprise," the 1964 ADA platform says:

"The blind forces of the market place cannot be depended on either to achieve full employment and vigorous growth or to direct economic resources in accordance with national priorities. For these purposes, we need democratic national economic planning to evaluate our resources and our needs and to develop an order of priorities for the application of resources and our needs

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. . . . The current level of federal spending is grossly inadequate to meet the needs of a growing population."[4]

The ADA claims to reject "totalitarianism in any form, whether Communist or Fascist"; but, in its own 1964 platform and in its guidelines for the Democrat Party, the ADA demands for the United States a socialist system as complete in its control over the lives of the people, and as deadly to individual freedom, as anything ever attempted in fascist or communist nations.

The ADA's 1964 proposals for "expansion and strengthening" of the United States Employment Service; for the training, rehabilitation, and relocation of workers; for federal pensions to those who cannot find suitable work; for federal control of wages, hours, and working conditions of all workers in all occupations throughout the nation [2, 4] — would convert the population into a government-controlled labor-force like the population of the Soviet Union. Each individual would be a statistic on a government identification card, given the kind of training government wants him to have, assigned to work when, where, and how government officials deem best.

The ADA's 1964 proposals for medical care and hospitalization to be provided through the compulsory social security system (financed not only by social security payroll taxes but also by general federal taxation) [2, 4] would produce a system of socialized medicine like the one existing in the Soviet Union.

The ADA's 1964 proposals for federal aid to education would give the central Washington bureaucracy control of education in the United States, as the communist bureaucracy in Moscow controls education in the Soviet Union. For example, the ADA urges federal spending programs, in addition to those already existing, to provide:

—"Federal aid to education, beginning with preschool children and continuing through adult education"

—Increased "federal funds to aid the establishment of child-care facilities and preschool nurseries" for the children of working mothers (as in the Soviet Union, where the purpose is to move mothers out of homes and into the government-controlled national labor-force, leaving children to the care of government-trained professionals in state nurseries)

—Federal subsidies for teachers' salaries in all public schools

—More federal scholarships for undergraduate and graduate students in institutions of higher learning, both public and private, "with more emphasis on the social sciences"

—Federal subsidies for the building of public schools and for the "further development of accredited colleges and universities, both public and private."[4]

In its 1964 guidelines for the Democrat Party, the ADA demanded:

—A minimum five-billion-dollars-a-year increase of federal spending "in each of the next four years for education, housing, urban renewal, public works, health services, and resource conservation, over and above current total outlays"

—Increased federal aid to all cities "to help them clear their slums, transport suburbanites to and from their jobs, and combat juvenile delinquency"

—Federal aid to provide housing, "at prices or rents that they can afford to pay, for the 13 million families and individuals now in housing that is either substandard or unfit"

—"A $4-billion Federal investment program for urban renewal, neighborhood rehabilitation and conservation, and housing code enforcement"

—"An increase in relocation grants and the provision of rent subsidies for those persons and businesses which are compelled to relocate because of public acquisition of land for highway construction, urban renewal or public housing"

—Federal legislation "to make the accelerated public works program a permanent one operating at the level of at least $2 billion a year"

—Use of the Area Redevelopment Act of 1961 for federal "redevelopment of entire regions, such as Appalachia."[2]

The ADA says that the next Democrat administration will establish a "nationwide system of Federal registrars" to supervise all elections. The Constitution prohibits the federal government from supervising elections in the States.

ADA pledges the federal government "to pro-

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tect all citizens seeking to exercise their constitutional rights from violence and intimidation by private citizens or public officials." To this end, ADA promises to use federal marshals and federal military power (in violation of the Constitution) to enforce upon the people any court decision or any Civil Rights Act, or other federal law,[2] no matter how destructive of constitutional principles and individual liberty.

In its 1964 guidelines for the Democrat Party, ADA gives full support to Supreme Court legislative apportionment decisions which violate the federal Constitution and will create havoc in the constitutional systems of most states. ADA gives full support to the Supreme Court's Prayer Case decision which nullifies the freedom-of-religion provision of the First Amendment. To make certain that these decisions will stand, the ADA says:

"We oppose all legislation to limit the jurisdiction of Federal courts."[2]

ADA does not really mean *all,* however. In this same guidelines document, ADA says:

"A Democratic administration opposes judicial review of wage predetermination by the Secretary of Labor for the Davis-Bacon Act . . . . Such court reviews should be repealed in the Walsh-Healey Act."[2]

The Walsh-Healey Act authorizes the Secretary of Labor to dictate wage scales for employees of companies working on government contracts, but permits employers to appeal the Secretary's decision, for a judicial review in the federal courts. The Davis-Bacon Act authorizes the Secretary of Labor to dictate wage scales and fringe benefits to be paid by contractors working on "federally aided construction projects." ADA, while not wanting Congress to limit the power of federal courts to destroy our constitutional system, demands that the federal courts be stripped of all power to give employers relief from arbitrary orders of the Secretary of Labor.[2]

ADA demands repeal of the "free speech" provision of the Taft-Hartley Act, which enables employers, under carefully controlled conditions, to explain *their* position to their own employees when union officials bombard the employees with the union's viewpoints. ADA also demands repeal of Section 14B of the Taft-Hartley Act, which leaves state governments the prerogative of enacting right-to-work laws. ADA (in which Walter Reuther is a dominant force) wants to solidify monopolistic unionism's control of the labor market in the United States — and to extend that control to all workers, including hired hands on small family-size farms.[2]

In its 1964 foreign policy statements, ADA proposes to give the Panama Canal to the United Nations.[2] This would accomplish one of the oldest objectives of international communism. ADA would accomplish the communist objective of extending United States diplomatic recognition to communist China and admitting it to the United Nations.[2]

ADA would vastly increase United States foreign aid programs, especially to underdeveloped and "emerging" nations, but would channel our aid through the United Nations — without adopting "any doctrinaire attitude either for or against public ownership."[2] This means taxing Americans to subsidize socialist and communist dictatorships abroad. The United States government has one vote out of 115 (in the UN General Assembly) to determine where our money goes and how it shall be used.

ADA denies that it recommends, or that the Kennedy-Johnson administration has begun, unilateral disarmament for the United States — that is, a studied program of disarming the United States, without even a promise of equivalent disarmament by the Soviets.[2] Yet, in its 1964 guidelines for the Democrat Party, ADA confirms that the Kennedy-Johnson administration has begun unilateral disarmament, and promises that the Democrat administration will disarm the nation even further in the next four years. Here is how ADA puts it:

"Our Democratic administration will, as opportunity offers, give consideration to further unilateral initiatives, which might improve the

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atmosphere for multilateral disarmament negotiations."[2]

ADA would repeal the Connally Reservation and give the World Court unlimited jurisdiction over internal American affairs. It specifically urges the Senate to ratify the United Nations Genocide Convention.[2] This would expose American individuals and public officials to arrest, transportation overseas, and trial before an international tribunal, when accused of killing or causing harm to any member of a "national, ethnical, racial or religious group" — or when accused of "direct or public incitement" of others to commit such "acts of Genocide."[7]

ADA promises continuation of the Kennedy-Johnson commitment to total disarmament, enforced by the United Nations.[2] This would mean complete surrender of American sovereignty, and submergence of the United States in a one-world socialist dictatorship. Our accumulated savings and wealth would be confiscated and scattered among the have-not nations of the world, until all people on earth would be on the same level of poverty, degradation, and despair.

The program of the ADA is the program of Hubert H. Humphrey and of Lyndon B. Johnson. It is the program that will be pushed with all possible speed, if Johnson and Humphrey win the election next month.

Morality and Security

On October 12, 1964, President Johnson, in a political speech at Boise, Idaho, said:

"The President of the United States has to be right the first time, and if he is not right the first time, there may be no second time for him to change his views or explain them or correct them . . . ."[8]

If it had been two days later, Mr. Johnson might have deleted that sentence. On October 14, 1964, reporters learned that Mr. Johnson's "closest aide and confidant," chief of the President's White House staff — Walter W. Jenkins — had been arrested in the men's room of the YMCA near the White House.[10]

The police blotter on Jenkins' arrest read "Disorderly (indecent gestures)."[10] It was later reported that the charge against Jenkins was about to be erased from police records, when the affair was uncovered.[9] Alerted, reporters discovered that Jenkins had been arrested, also at the YMCA, in January, 1959. On that occasion, the charge was recorded: "Disorderly conduct (pervert)."[10, 11]

Day by day, the press revealed the story. Roy E. Blick (now a retired deputy police chief) was in charge of the morals division of the Washington police when Jenkins was arrested as a pervert in 1959. Mr Blick is reported as saying that he was with Jenkins for three hours at the police station on that occasion, but did not call Senator Johnson to tell him about his close friend and top assistant, because officer Blick was "leery of talking to the Hill." Mr. Blick explained that he had been "burned" in police cases involving Senators or their families.[11]

The FBI was told about Jenkins' arrest in 1959; but Jenkins' fingerprints were not on file. Hence, the FBI did not identify him as a man important in government.[11]

On April 5, 1961, Jenkins was issued a temporary "White House pass." He had already been given "Q" Clearance, required under the Atomic Energy Act for access to restricted information involving production, design, and manufacture of atomic and nuclear weapons.[11]

On April 6, 1961, Jenkins was fingerprinted routinely. The prints were sent to the FBI.[11]

On April 18, 1961, the FBI reported to the Protective Research Section of the Secret Service the information that Jenkins' fingerprint record revealed: his 1959 arrest on a charge of perversion.[11]

On May 5, 1961, the Secret Service issued a permanent White House pass to Mr. Jenkins. The Secret Service now says it issued the permanent pass because the FBI's report on Jenkins' 1959 arrest "had not been evaluated as involving

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a serious matter," and because "Mr. Jenkins was already in possession of top-secret clearance."[11]

In June, 1961, approximately one month after Jenkins received his permanent White House pass, Former Ambassador Robert C. Hill testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in Washington. In his testimony, Ambassador Hill revealed that some 1,400 homosexuals had been removed from the State Department from 1948 to about 1950. At that time, the State Department had some 21,000 employees. Hill also stated that he knew of other homosexuals who still retained their jobs in the State Department because of a Presidential Executive Order which permits the Attorney General or Secretary of State to waive any adverse information revealed in a security investigation.[12]

In early September, 1962, the District of Columbia licensed the Mattachine Society to solicit funds in Washington. The Mattachine Society is dedicated "to protect homosexuals from discrimination" and from violations of their civil rights.

The Society was founded about 1950 in San Francisco, and has chapters in many cities. The Society claims there are 15 million homosexuals in the United States, including 200,000 in federal government service, 250,000 in the Armed Forces. The Mattachine Society reported with pride, that some 250,000 homosexuals had security clearance in 1962, and that many are in the highest positions in government.[13]

Walter Jenkins has now been hospitalized, suffering from "nervous exhaustion," and President Johnson has praised the man for his "tireless labor."[10] The people of America cannot so easily dismiss the affair. The Jenkins case is not merely a revolting symptom of conditions existing at the highest level of government in this administration: it is a frightening demonstration that there is no effective protection of the nation's vital security interests. Sexual deviates are the worst possible security risks. They are perpetually subject to blackmail; they are clannish, always more loyal to one another than to anyone else or to their country.

Walter Jenkins handled many of President Johnson's personal, financial, and political affairs. He served as intermediary in receiving Bobby Baker's hi-fi-record player gift to President Johnson. He "arranged" for Don Reynolds to buy $1208 worth of advertising time on the Johnson television station in Austin, Texas — an "arrangement" which Reynolds describes as a "kickback" to Johnson for buying a $100,000 insurance policy from Reynolds.[10] But all of this is of minor consequence, when one remembers that Jenkins had clearance for access to the nation's most important security secrets; and that he attended secret meetings of the National Security Council, closed Cabinet meetings, and off-the-record sessions between the President and congressional leaders.

In a political speech at Butte, Montana, mid-October, 1964, President Johnson said:

"I predict, if I am elected, that the extreme groups that have infected this country—the spotlight of publicity will be put on them and the Klan and the Birch Society and those others who preach hate will have their robes pulled open where the American people can see them."[8]

The President did not name communists as extremists and obviously did not include them in his threat, but the threat was no idle boast. The President predicts with confidence, because government-front operations, intended to destroy the anti-communist conservative movement, are already in action.

In a syndicated column published October 10, 1964, Edith Kermit Roosevelt discussed the "embryonic Gestapo known as the National Council for Civic Responsibility," Miss Roosevelt said:

"The purpose of this group . . . is twofold. One objective is to influence the growing grassroots movement in America away from anti-communism. The second purpose is to coordinate the activities of pro-socialist planners. The Council intends to establish seminars, subsidize publications and arrange for testimony by so-called 'expert witnesses' before the Congress . . . .

"The Council's announced target includes such groups as America's Future, Christian Freedom Foundation, Manion Forum, Americans For

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Constitutional Action, Citizens Foreign Aid Committee and the Dan Smoot Report . . . .

"Predictably, The National Council for Civic Responsibility has for its chairman a psychological warfare specialist. He is Arthur Larson, a Rhodes Scholar who was former head of the U. S. Information Agency . . . . He is a State Department consultant on the United Nations. He also operates as one of a 16-man panel of consultants to President Johnson on International Affairs . . . ."[14]

Miss Roosevelt also described a book which Arthur Larson helped write (*Propaganda — Toward Disarmament in the War of Words*) as follows:

"On page 172 of this book, subsidized by the tax-exempt Institute for International Order, he [Larson] states that private publicists should be subjected to charges of 'war mongering propaganda' under international law . . . ."[14]

Arthur Larson formally announced the formation of the National Council for Civic Responsibility (with headquarters at 65 East 55th Street, New York City) on September 22, 1964. He said the purpose of his Council (consisting of a committee of 80, financed with "a $500,000 warchest") would be "to expose and correct the principal errors currently propagated by radical reactionary organizations."[15]

Dr. Larson said the Council's campaign would be conducted on radio and television.[15] He apparently has no fear that his broadcast attacks on anti-communist conservatives will be handicapped by the FCC's Fairness Doctrine, which is now being used to silence the very people whom Dr. Larson attacks.

The Council for Civic Responsibility has opened a Washington, D. C., office, at 201 Massachusetts Avenue, N. E., conveniently close to the headquarters of Group Research, Inc.[14]

Group Research, Inc. was incorporated in Washington on January 30, 1962, and operates as a subsidiary of the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO.

Group Research (which does research for ADA) has already compiled copious dossiers on such anti-communists as Spruille Braden, Charles Edison, J. Bracken Lee, J. Evetts Haley, William Schlamm, Alice Widener, Ludwig von Mises, Barry Goldwater, Clarence Manion, Herbert Philbrick, Bonner Fellers, Ronald Reagan, General James A. Van Fleet, Rev. Billy James Hargis, Edward Hunter, Dan Smoot.

Walter Reuther's Group Research provides the ammunition for Arthur Larson's heavy guns, trained on America's leading anti-communists, doing the job that Lyndon B. Johnson predicts will be completed if he is elected.

And while Larson fires away at American patriots, President Johnson keeps his thumb on what he calls "that button."

At Dayton, Ohio, on October 16, President Johnson repeated the campaign question he often asks:

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU getting BA and MA degrees, 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent: three and a half years on communist investigations; two years on FBI headquarters staff; almost four years on general FBI cases in various places. He resigned from the FBI and, from 1951 to 1955, was commentator on national radio and television programs, giving *both* sides of controversial issues. In July, 1955, he started his present profit-supported, free-enterprise business: publishing *The Dan Smoot Report,* a weekly magazine available by subscription; and producing a weekly news-analysis radio and television broadcast, available for sponsorship by reputable business firms, as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and broadcast give *one* side of important issues: the side that presents documented truth using the American Constitution as a yardstick. If you think Smoot's materials are effective against socialism and communism, you can help immensely—help get subcribers for the *Report,* commercial sponsors for the broadcast.

If *The Dan Smoot Report* was instrumental in bringing you to the point of asking what *you* can do about saving the country from mushrooming big government, here is a checklist for you: Have you urged others to subscribe to the *Report?* Have you sent them reprints of a particular issue of the *Report?* Have you shown them a Dan Smoot film? Have you ever suggested a Bound Volume of *The Dan Smoot Report* for use by speakers, debaters, students, writers? Have you read and passed on to others any of the Dan Smoot books — *The Invisible Government, The Hope Of The World, America's Promise?*

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"Whose thumb do you want on that button?"[16]

What a chilling thought: that *any* one man in this nation has, or seeks, the power to press a button which would incinerate the world in a nuclear war!

The Constitution says that only Congress can declare war. President Johnson has apparently forgotten that, but the people should remember it. They do not have much time left for remembering.

FOOTNOTES

(1) *Americans For Democratic Action,* by Clifton Brock with "Introduction" by Max Lerner, Public Affairs Press, 419 New Jersey Ave., S.E., Washington 3, D.C., 1962, 229 pp., price: $4.50

(2) "Membership in Americans For Democratic Action," speech by U. S. Senator Wayne Morse (Dem., Ore.), *Congressional Record,* September 22, 1964, pp. 21805-14 (daily)

(3) "The ADA: Its Impact on the New Frontier," series of articles by Robert T. Hartmann, *The Los Angeles Times,* September 3-8, 10, 1961

(4) "Humphrey Candidacy Draws Attention To ADA Stands," *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report,* September 18, 1964, pp. 2185-7, 2192

(5) *Americans for Democratic Action — Its Origin, Aims, and Character—and Its Designs upon the Democratic Party,* Staff of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, April 19, 1955, 157 pp.

(6) "The Radical Right in America Today," by Victor G. and Walter P. Reuther, *The Christian Beacon,* August 15, 1963, pp. 4-5

(7) *The Crime of Genocide, A United Nations Convention,* United Nations Publication Sales Number 59.1.3, originally published July, 1949, Fifth Revised Edition January, 1959, 15 pp.

(8) UPI story by Frank Cormier, *The Dallas Times Herald,* October 13, 1964, pp. 1A, 13A

(9) "Washington Whispers," *U. S. News & World Report,* October 26, 1964, p. 35

(10) "Now, The Jenkins Case—Meaning To The Campaign," *U. S. News & World Report,* October 26, 1964, pp. 54-6

(11) "Secret Service Had Jenkins File," by Tom Wicker, *The New York Times,* October 17, 1964, pp. 1, 17

(12) *What's Wrong with the State Department,* by Everett S. Allen, published by The New Bedford (Mass.) *Standard-Times,* June, 1962, p. 16

(13) Remarks of U. S. Representative John Dowdy (Dem., Tex.), including the Constitution and official statement of purposes of the Mattachine Society, and Washington *Sunday Star* article of September 16, 1962, *Congressional Record,* July 8, 1963, pp. A4211-2 (daily)

(14) "Between the Lines—Government Fronts," by Edith Kermit Roosevelt, *The Shreveport Journal,* October 10, 1964.

(15) UPI article from New York City, *The Pittsburgh Press,* September 23, 1964

(16) AP story from Washington, *The Los Angeles Herald-Examiner,* October 17, 1964, p. A-2

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